

"MOST USEFUL CITIZEN" DEAD

JACOB A. RIIS WAS WIDELY KNOWN AS SETTLEMENT WORKER AND WRITER.

BEGAN LIFE AS IMMIGRANT BOY

Served as a Carpenter's Apprentice, Brickmaker, Coal Miner and Peddler—Achieved Fame as Author and Settlement Worker

Barre, Mass.—Jacob August Riis, widely known as an author and settlement worker, died here after a long illness. He was better known in New York than elsewhere, as that city was the scene of his lifework.

Riis was the thirteenth child of a Latin teacher in Ribe, Jutland, Denmark. He was born in 1849. Young Riis decided to work with his hands and became a carpenter's apprentice. The vocation he had chosen did not prevent him from falling in love with Elizabeth Nielson, daughter of one of the richest men in his native town. But she refused him, and when Riis was 21 years old, having learned his trade, he embarked for New York with only \$40 in his pocket. He spent half the sum for a heavy navy pistol as soon as he landed "to fight Indians and desperadoes."

Riis led a varied career during the following six years. He built miners' huts in a Pennsylvania construction



Jacob A. Riis

camp, mined coal, made bricks, drove a team and peddled flatirons and books. At 27 he spent his last cent in reaching New York, hoping to enlist through the French consul in the French army against Germany for the Franco-Prussian war, but his services were refused, and Riis was forced to accept a beginner's place as a reporter for a New York news bureau.

He returned to Denmark and married the girl who had refused him when he was a carpenter's apprentice. This first wife died in 1905 and two years later Riis married Mary Phillips of St. Louis.

As a reporter on the New York Tribune and later on the New York Sun, Riis took up his real work in slum fighting. One of the first of his campaigns was against the impurity of the city water, and it was his fight which finally led to the purchase of the Croton watershed to assure safe drinking water for New York.

HUERTA HAS AMERICAN CODE

Secret Books Kept by Mexicans When Silliman Was Released.

Vera Cruz.—John R. Silliman, United States vice consul at Saltillo, who arrived here, stated that he was confined in the penitentiary at Saltillo for three weeks under orders of the federal general, Maas. Mr. Silliman declined to discuss the taking of the state department code from his office by General Maas, but it is learned from other sources that the books were not returned to him when he was released.

Earlier, Mr. Silliman refused to discuss incidents in connection with his detention. Tuesday night he issued a brief statement in which he described his journey from Saltillo and paid tribute to H. L. Lecener, who escorted him from Saltillo as the representative of the British vice consul there. He also thanked the Brazilian minister for his efforts which eventually brought about Mr. Silliman's release.

Describing briefly his trip from Saltillo to Mexico City, the vice consul said:

"The journey from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, which ordinarily requires twelve hours, took seven days, on account of frequent interruptions by the

SENATOR W. J. STONE



As soon as Senator William J. Stone of Missouri recovers from his present illness he will assume the duties of chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, succeeding the late Senator Bacon.

"TAP LINES" GET PRIVILEGES

SUPREME COURT HOLDS AGAINST INTERSTATE COMMERCE BODY

Steamship Company Held Liable Only For Salvage Recovered in the Titanic Cases

Washington.—Another attempt by the government to separate the ownership of railroads from industrial concerns met with failure when the supreme court held that "tap line" railways, serving lumber camps in the southwest, owned by the same interests, were entitled to share with the trunk lines in through rates. The interstate commerce commission had held this division of the rate was in effect a rebate and ordered it discontinued.

In effect the court held that the tap lines were common carriers as to both proprietary and non-proprietary business, and that the ownership did not change their character when hauling commodities produced by a company in common ownership.

The recently abolished commerce court held in this case that "the commission was not only without power to forbid any allowance whatever to be made by a trunk line, to a proprietary railway, but it also was without power to prohibit the making of joint rates by the trunk lines and the petitioning tap lines."

The decision did not come as a surprise to the interstate commerce commission. Members of the commission were well pleased with that part of the opinion holding that the commission has full power to prevent preferences and discriminations in the fixing of allowances and divisions of rates.

Work for Commission.

This leaves to the commission the fixing of allowances based upon the character of the service; that is whether it is switching or a line-haul service. It can prevent a mill-in-transit privilege which makes no charge for the haul of the logs, and may require a charge by the tap lines for a log from forest to mill, in addition to the full lumber rate from mill to market.

The Titanic Cases.

As a result of the decision by the supreme court, practically nothing may be recovered by those who lost relatives or baggage in the Titanic disaster. The court held that liability of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co. on \$13,000,000 in claims against it as owner of the Titanic is limited in suits in the United States by the American limited liability laws of 1851 to the value of salvage recovered and freight and passage money which amounts to about \$91,000. The decision in no way affects suits brought against owners in other countries.

Eight Miners Killed

Tamaqua, Penn.—Eight miners were killed in an anthracite colliery near here when a cage in which they were being hoisted was pulled over a shaft wheel.

PROTOCOL TO BE SIGNED SOON

A TEMPORARY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT FOR MEXICO MEDIATION PLAN.

LANDING OF ARMS FOR HUERTA

Carranza Still Refuses to Commit Himself in Regard to Submitting Mexico's Internal Affairs to the Mediators.

Washington.—Conferences indicating rapid progress in mediation of the Mexican situation were held by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and diplomatic officials. Information obtainable here reflected the news from Niagara Falls that essentials of a Mexican pacification plan had been agreed on and that some subjects still were under consideration before a protocol actually could be drafted. Some government officials were so confident of ultimate peace that the reported landing of ammunition for Huerta from German ships at Puerto, Mexico, caused no uneasiness. One official said Huerta probably would never have need for the arms.

Officials generally admit the basis of the mediation plan is for the establishment of a commission government comprising a provisional president and four cabinet ministers. To this government Huerta's power would be transferred pending an election.

It was admitted here that the basic plan has been communicated to General Carranza.

Carranza Stands Pat.

It was reported that General Carranza's representatives here had received no word from him in response to exchanges relating to the progress of mediation thus far. It was declared the constitutional leader had not receded from his position that he would not consent to mediating Mexico's internal affairs. Some suggestions, however, were said to have come from the constitutional chief which were regarded as encouraging. These, it was understood, would be communicated to the South American mediators.

Besides the mediation developments the reported landing of ammunition for Huerta from the German steamers Ypiranga and Bavaria at Puerto, Mexico, was discussed most. It generally was conceded that nothing could be done in the matter now and that the shipment could not have been stopped without violating the armistice.

Washington.—Ammunition consigned to the Huerta government in Mexico which has been kept in the hold of the German steamer Ypiranga since the American occupation of Vera Cruz, was landed at Puerto Mexico. Consul Canada at Vera Cruz cabled this information to the state department. It was reported from other sources that arms consigned to Huerta had been landed at Puerto Mexico from the German steamer Bavaria. Both steamers belong to the Hamburg-American line. Previously it had been reported the cargo would not be delivered since the United States had protested.

United States officials made no effort to prevent the delivery of the ammunition as Puerto Mexico is an open port and the United States has agreed to a suspension of hostilities during the Niagara mediation. The state department made it plain that the only way for the United States to have prevented the delivery would have been to seize the customs house at Puerto Mexico as was done at Vera Cruz. This would have violated the armistice.

Funston Seizes the Bavaria.

The German steamer Bavaria has been held at Vera Cruz upon her arrival without manifest at Brigadier General Funston's order. The Bavaria recently landed a large quantity of ammunition on Mexican soil.

It is estimated that the Bavaria put ashore 10,800,000 rounds of ammunition. The cargo was destined for Vera Cruz, but was diverted to Puerto, Mexico. The captain could not produce a manifest on reaching here declaring it had been taken away from him by the American authorities. Later he admitted landing the cargo which included also 3,000 rolls of barbed wire.

The Bavaria's captain is liable to a fine under the Mexican laws and these are the laws that are being administered by the collector of the port. The landing at Puerto, Mexico, of arms consigned for Vera Cruz violates the laws and the absence of a manifest, a second violation.

A Surprise.
"Why are you so surprised to see me? Did not the maid tell you who it was that had called?"
"No, she only said: 'A gentleman.'"

RINGWORM ITCHED TERRIBLY

1545 Alsquith St., Baltimore, Md.—"My children were afflicted with what they called ringworm of the scalp contracted from a house-cat they were playing with. The ringworm formed on their scalps about the size of a silver dollar and their hair fell out, leaving a round scale or crust on their scalps. Their hair fell out in round spots. There was terrible itching, and they scratched till the blood came. They were very fretful and could not sleep at night, and they were very cross."

"They were treated for several months with no improvement whatsoever. I was told they would never have any hair and would always be bald. Then I began using Cuticura Soap in connection with Cuticura Ointment and the first week I could see the wonderful remedies were doing all they were claimed to do and in six weeks' time they were entirely cured. They all have a beautiful growth of hair." (Signed) Mrs. Sadie Pollock, Jan. 1, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

His Brand of Religion.

"Brother Philander," said I to our head deacon the other day, "I have been watching Brother Sly for a while and I am free to confess that I can't quite understand his brand of religion. He seems different some days than others." "Yes," replied Old Philander with one of his knowing smiles, "I know what you mean. I will tell you about Sly and his religion. Now, on Sunday he doesn't allow the neighbors to interfere with his devotions. On week days he doesn't allow his devotions or his religion to interfere in his dealings with his neighbors. I might put it a little plainer. The Lord is safe all the time. The neighbors are safe only on Sunday." Philander's knowledge of church history is so fine that it keeps down all dissension, and we regularly re-elect him unanimously as treasurer and boss deacon.—Kansas City Star.

Tough on the Bears.

Some time ago Walter Shaw, known as one of Gardiner's most persistent wags, wrote a letter to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was deplorable, he said, the way the government men in charge of the Yellowstone park treated the wild animals. Their cruelty was absolutely barbaric. Just to cite one instance, he said, these scoundrels did not give the poor bears anything to eat during the entire winter, when the whole park is blanketed with snow.

The society immediately started an investigation, beginning at the office of the secretary of the interior. Such cruelty must be stopped. It pressed its investigation until some friendly naturalist told them that bears hibernate all winter.

HER MOTHER-IN-LAW Proved a Wise, Good Friend.

A young woman out in Ia. found a wise, good friend in her mother-in-law, jokes notwithstanding. She writes: "I was greatly troubled with my stomach, complexion was blotchy and yellow. After meals I often suffered sharp pains and would have to lie down. My mother often told me it was the coffee I drank at meals. But when I'd quit coffee I'd have a severe headache."

"While visiting my mother-in-law I remarked that she always made such good coffee, and asked her to tell me how. She laughed and told me it was easy to make good 'coffee' when you use Postum."

"I began to use Postum as soon as I got home, and now we have the same good 'coffee' (Postum) every day, and I have no more trouble. Indigestion is a thing of the past, and my complexion has cleared up beautifully."

"My grandmother suffered a great deal with her stomach. Her doctor told her to leave off coffee. She then took tea but that was just as bad."

"She finally was induced to try Postum which she has used for over a year. She traveled during the winter over the greater part of Iowa, visiting, something she had not been able to do for years. She says she owes her present good health to Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.
—sold by Grocers.

FORCED TO EAT CRUSHED ICE

And Was Not Even Allowed Privilege of Sitting Up, but Finally Wins Out.

Kaplan, La.—Mrs. Casamear Burkhardt, of this town, gives out following for publication: "I feel that I owe my life to Cardui, the woman's tonic. I was married last April, and was in fairly good health. Shortly after marriage my health began to fail, and for three long months I was threatened with serious sickness."

I passed most of my time in bed, with a nurse at my bedside. At last, I was told an operation was necessary. I was so weak I could retain nothing on my stomach but crushed ice, and was not even allowed to sit up in bed.

A friend of mine advised me to use Cardui, the woman's tonic, and they got a bottle for me, as a last resort.

After taking Cardui for one week, I was able to be up in my room. After continual use for two months, I was in perfect health, and could do all of my work without tiring.

I take an occasional dose of Cardui and Black-Draught now, to keep my system in good condition.

Several of my friends are using Cardui with good results. I am never without it in the house."

There's a bottle of Cardui waiting for you at your nearest druggists. Get it and begin taking today. You will never regret it.—Adv.

Mistaken Raid.

"They fooled some cops the other evening at a tango dance contest."

"How did they fool 'em?"

"Told 'em they had better raid the hah as a lot of dips were getting in their work."

If you recommend a man for a position and he acts badly it is doughnuts to fudge that you will be blamed for it all the rest of your days.

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Girls, if a young man doesn't know how to make love, it is neither arduous nor unpleasant to teach him.



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